STORAGE

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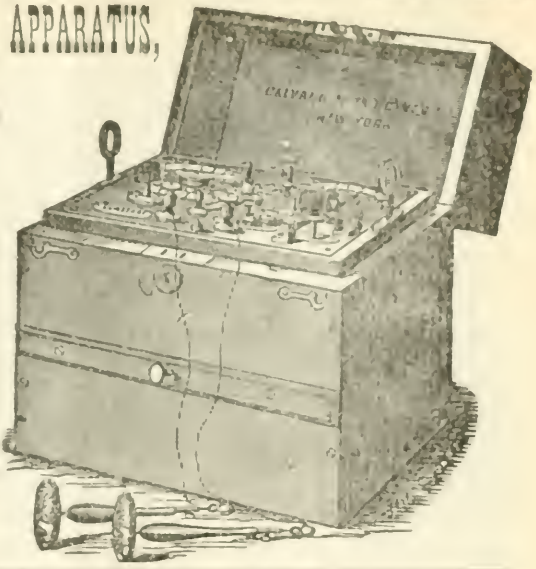

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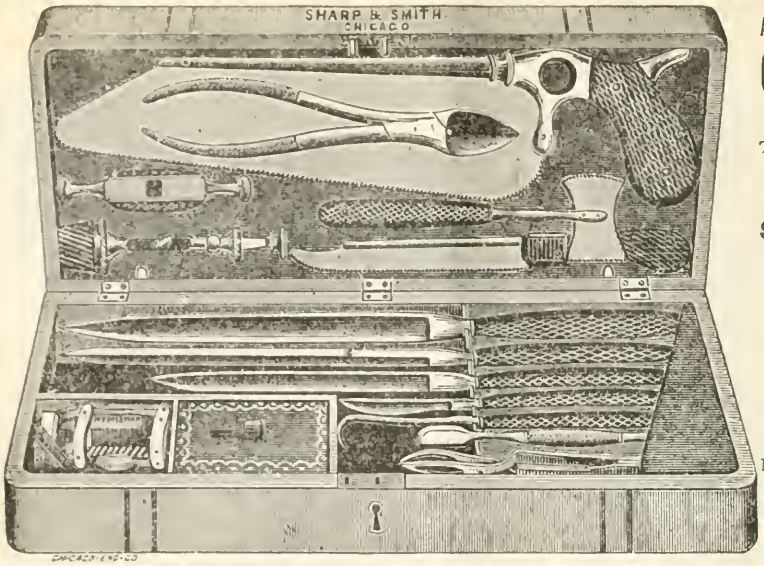

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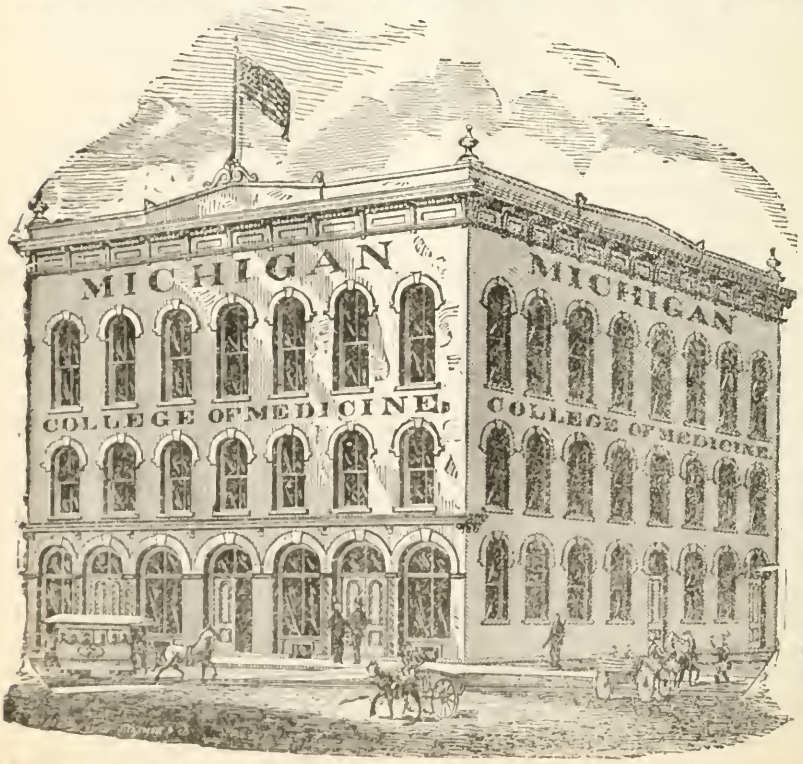

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American Medical Association.—The last meeting of this body was in point of numbers one of the most successful. St. Paul, as might have been expected, was most courteous and genuine in her hospitality, which included not only numerous receptions of the most liberal order, both in that city and at Stillwater, but gave to each visitor passes throughout all railroads north and west by which the holder was at liberty, with his family or friends, to go and to return, how and when it pleased him. The courtesy of St. Paul, while free from display, gave to each guest the unreserved freedom, not only of St. Paul, but of the entire new Northwest. The committee of arrangements have universal praise for the efficient, dignified performance of their duties.

The judicial council perhaps could have consistently done nothing less than report against the admission of the New York delegates, because it is clear that no delegate is entitled to admission to a body whose laws he will not obey. The justice of the law had no essential bearing on the duty of that council. It had to act upon the laws as they were. The action of the council therefore is not necessarily hostile to the former action of the New York society, but furnishes rather a reason for calling in question the laws of the association. The signs of the times seem to indicate that we are at the commencement of an agitation which may in time cause the profession to look at this whole matter of ethics from an ethical standpoint. The time may be distant, but never mind how distant if in time medical bodies will agree that each medical man is, or ought to be, able to determine for himself individually what he owes to the public, to his professional brethren and to himself. It would seem that under such an order of things culprits would suffer more severely by the unwritten law than they are now made to do by the written. It is hoped that this agitation of the code will not tend to the disintegration of the association unless it furnish something better in its place.

The action of the association on medical education was not eminently honorable to a body which had shown such ethical tendencies. Despite the great influence of Dr. N. S. Davis, strong opposition was manifested to committing the association even to a moderate degree of decision on this question, so strong indeed that Dr. Davis moved a postponement of his own resolution. Just when the association will act on this question is probably a matter of natural selection and evolution.

The resolution of Dr. Dennison respecting the use of the term "allopathist" might almost be considered truistic and therefore

eminently unnecessary. The opposition which was developed to this resolution in its earlier form showed that certain members evidently had the idea that the term was necessary to distinguish them from quacks, and so were opposed to declaration against its use. This conduct does not show a degree of intelligence creditable to the profession.

Dr. Davis made a very judicious attempt to check the vagrant propensities of the Association by his motion to the effect "that after the next annual meeting the permanent interests and influences of this association would be best promoted by again holding every second meeting in Washington, as its home on common national ground and not as invited guests, while each alternate meeting should be held in such section of the Union as would be most useful in promoting the society organizations in all parts of our country." Local prejudices are too strong to be overcome at once, but this resolution is an entering wedge which may produce very beneficial results.

The resolution of Dr. Gibon respecting the appointment of medical experts by the court instead of by the contending parties, which was non-committal enough, in the light of the political manner in which our courts are at present constituted, to have with great propriety been laid on the table as unfitted to accomplish its object, roused strong indignation, evidently born of the fear that it would deprive amateur experts of fees and advertising opportunities. The resolution which was passed might be considered as a joke. Would that it were intended as a joke. A mild joke is less discreditable than the inane platitude "that it is the sense of the American Medical Association that it will be conducive to justice and the dignity of the profession that medical expert testimony shall be given without having the appearance of being on behalf of either side, but to be stated simply as facts." The extreme simplicity of this resolution seems to imply that the medical profession requires Sunday School literature for its guidance.

Despite many stupidities, inconsistencies and absurdities, the American Medical Association has at last recognized that certain evils exist, it has even made attempts at remedying them. Taking all these things into consideration, those of the profession who are moderately optimistic in their views may look forward to the next meeting with a degree of hope.

Consistency.—Dr. Eugene Grissom was elected a Vice-President of the American Medical Association at its St. Paul meeting. Dr. Eugene Grissom is a member of the Association of Insane Asylum Superintendents. This Association has, besides other homœopathists, as a member, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the New York State Homœopathic Insane Asylum, President of the State Homœopathic Society. The Judicial Council of the American Medical Association excluded the New York State Medical Society delegates for having a code not in accord with the Association. This action was certainly defensible on the ground that until the law of the American Medical Association was changed, all members should comply with it, but then how much consistency is there in electing as vice-president one who is a member of a medical association which admits homœopathists and thus conflicts with the association's code. Certainly this does not show regard for the spirit or the letter of the law. Even the delegates of the Asylum Association could be admitted, although for the last six years it has contained homœopathic members. Such partiality is not justifiable on any ground. The American Medical Association should have excluded all members of the asylum association, or else admitted the New York society delegates. In either case its action would have been consistent.

Gastric Ulcer.—Dr. L. Galliard (Journal de Médecine de Bourdeaux, May 28, 1882,) comes to the following conclusions: Simple or perforating gastric ulcer is not a specific affection, but owes its distinctive characteristics to the action of the gastric juice. It results from various causes. The three theories of its origin serve to explain certain cases. First: Rokitansky's theory of venous stasis explains hæmorrhagic erosions of the stomach. Second: Virchow's theory of thrombosis or embolism causing obstruction to the arterial circulation, explains the existence of certain large and spreading ulcers and, probably, also the presence of certain latent ulcers. Third: Cruveilhier's theory of gastric inflammation serves to explain the origin of the vast majority of gastric ulcers, and, according to Dr. Galliard, has much clinical and pathological evidence in its favor.

Acute Rheumatism and Hyperpyrexia.—Drs. Coupland, Ord, Southey, Taylor and Weber, after an extended examination of acute rheumatic cases in which there has been marked hyperpyrexia, come to the following conclusions (British Medical Journal, June 3, 1882): First: Cases of hyperpyrexia in acute rheumatism appear to prevail at certain periods more than others. The relation between the prevalence of acute rheumatism and the existence of hyperpyrexia is not an exact one. Both are much more prevalent at certain periods than others. The rheumatism is most prevalent during the autumn and winter months, the hyperpyrexia during the spring and summer months of those periods. Second: The males are much more subject to rheumatic hyperpyrexia than the females. Age apparently has no influence. Third: Hereditary predisposition apparently is without effect. Fourth: Hyperpyrexia is much more frequent during the first attacks of rheumatic fever. Fifth: Hyperpyrexia is not necessarily accompanied by any visceral complications, but may itself be fatal. Its most frequent complications are pericarditis and pneumonia. Sixth: Hyperpyrexia is the most frequent cause of death in acute rheumatism. Seventh: Neither articular affection nor abrupt cessation of perspiration is an invariable antecedent of acute rheumatism. Eighth: Psychic or nervous disturbance is frequently antecedent to, or simultaneous with hyperpyrexia. Ninth: The hyperpyrexia may occur between the fourth and the thirtieth day. Tenth: When death results, it is between the second and third weeks of the rheumatic attacks. Eleventh: Autopsy results are not of much value. Twelfth: The cold bath is the safest and best means of combatting hyperpyrexia, which should be early used. The temperature should not in any case be allowed to rise above 105° F.

Alcohol from Acorns.—H. Dill (Chemists' and Druggists' Bulletin) has made experiments with acorns in the manufacture of spirits, and is satisfied that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be produced from them. The acorns are freed from the outer husk and ground finely, then they are mashed with malt and allowed to ferment in the usual manner. The analysis of the acorn, after the same was freed from the husk, gave the following result: Starch, twenty and twenty-eight one-hundredths per cent.; gluten, eighteen per cent.; tannic acid, two and eighty-six one-hundredths per cent.; fiber, seven and fifteen one-hundredths per cent.; water, fifty-one and seventy-one one-hundredths per cent.

Prodromata of Phthisis.—Dr. Coiffier (Lyon Médical, December, 1881), is inclined to believed that when a clean tongue co-exists with a pulse of eighty-five it is an almost certain prodromus of pulmonary phthisis. When found in persons between eighteen and thirty years of age, who seem to be in excellent health, Dr. Coiffier regards such co-existent symptoms as evidence that tubercular deposit has already occurred.

Luetic Iritis from an Oral Chancre.—Dr. J. J. Chisholm (Maryland Medical Journal, June 15, 1882), reports a case of syphilitic iritis, resulting from an oral chancre. The patient, a modest young lady, being unable to determine when or how the disease had been contracted.

Quinine Iodate and Bromate.—Dr. C. A. Cameron (Dublin Journal of Medical Science, June, 1882), is inclined to believe that in these two drugs are to be found remedies of value. Quinine iodate has been found by Dr. Gordon, Porter, Tweedy and others of marked value in ill conditioned cases of syphilis; in certain cases of neuralgia and in pneumonia. It is given in drachm doses in pneumonia. Bromate of quinine has been found of value in hystero-epilepsy, and in certain cachetic conditions in two grain doses.

Sexual Excitement and Wounds.—Dr. Poncet (Lyon Medicale) calls attention to the bad results of sexual intercourse during convalescence from injuries, operations, etc., and is inclined to believe that this may be an unrecognized cause of complications which occur in private practice. The sexual act produces a certain amount of shock which Dr. Poncet thinks is analogous to traumatic shock, which leaves the patient for a certain time after indulgence in a condition of "least resistance," during which he is especially susceptible to morbid influences. Some thermometrical experiments undertaken by an interne of the Lyons Hospital are quoted as to the influence of coitus in health. A thermometer placed in the rectum was carefully observed on nine occasions, and it was found that the temperature was always from five tenth to six tenths of a degree centigrade (nearly 1° F.) lower just after than before coitus. During the act the temperature rose slightly above normal. Dr. Poncet reports seven cases from his own practice, where complications have followed coitus. Four patients had lesions of the hand or finger, going on well up to the sexual indulgence, which was quickly followed by pain and swelling of the injured part in one case, and by lymphangitis in three others, which went on to suppuration in two. In another case tetanus was attributed to disturbing effects of coitus, and in yet another, non-union of a fracture. In the latter case union took place when the man was removed from his mistress, who had been nursing him. In the seventh case death from pyæmia is referred to a similar exciting cause. The patient had undergone amputation of the thigh for an injury, and was away from any known septic influences. The wound was healthy and granulating, when on the eighteenth day after the operation he had intercourse. Rigors quickly followed, and death occurred five days later. A somewhat similar case is mentioned by Ollier. Dr. Poncet also refers to the adverse influences of sexual excitement in other diseases, notably diabetes and gout.

Deaths from Alcoholism.—The Gazetta di Napoli is authority for the statement that the number of deaths from delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism are in Italy one and sixty-five one-hundredths per thousand; in England, two and four one-hundredths; Norway, two and thirty-six one-hundredths; Scotland, three and twenty-nine one-hundredths; Belgium, and Switzerland, each three and eighty-three one-hundredths; Sweden, six and twenty-five one-hundredths; and New York, twelve and eight one-hundredths. The English per centage seems disportionately small, and the New York per centage relatively too large.

Impaired Amyl Nitrite.—Mr. David Dott (Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, January, 1882), calls attention to the bad quality of some specimens of commercial amyl nitrite. Some of these are entirely valueless, and many failures in the effects of the drug are to be traced to the use of such impaired specimens.

Sulphurous Acid in Typhoid.—Dr. J. Burney Yeo (Practitioner, June, 1882) has tried sulphurous acid in typhoid fever with, he believes, good results on the temperature curve, but without effect upon the other symptoms of the disease. The drug was given in half drachm doses every four hours. Dr. Yeo concludes that "sulphurous acid seems to be a drug of some value as an antipyretic in typhoid fever, but upon the intestinal lesions it is without influence like other remedies."

Temperature and Opiophagism.—From an extended observation of a large number of morphine users, Dr. H. H. Kane (American Journal of Stimulants and Narcotics, June, 1882), is inclined to believe that in the ordinary habitue the bodily temperature remains at or below the normal, save in those cases where the drug has exerted a marked influence in producing symptoms simulating those of ague. The case may take on the quotidian, tertian, quartan, double quartan, or indeed, any type of ague. In these cases the temperature rises during the attack from one to five degrees to fall subsequently during the sweating stage.

The Brains of Criminals.—For a subject that has so little of the so-called practical, criminal cerebrology, is being rather extensively studied. Such study is, however, not at all systematized, and it may be said from the sociological and anthropological standpoint, not scientific. It must be obvious that there are various types of criminals. Some are criminals simply in consequence of their organization, and others in consequence of the motives offered them to become criminals. The authorities who have studied criminality from the anthropological, sociological and psychological standpoint, like Lacassagne, Kräpelin, Ferri and Lebon, divide criminals into criminals insane or semi-insane; criminals born so, who constitute an atavistic variety of the race; habitual criminals who are so from education; criminals from passions, and criminals on occasion. It will be obvious that guided by such divisions valuable results might be obtained from researches on criminal brains. The first, second, and perhaps fourth class have a somatic basis for their crimes, but no such basis need be expected in the third and fifth classes by far the most numerous. No attention has, however, been paid to any classification; a criminal is a criminal simply because he has committed a crime. That contradictory results might be obtained under such circumstances, is just what was to be expected. To such an absurd extreme has this been carried that Ferrier (Brain, April, 1882,) has reported studies on the brain of a lunatic, who committed crime as an incidental result of insanity, as being made on the brain of a criminal. The subject is of interest from many standpoints. It has not been studied from a scientific spirit, but only because of its sensational character.

American Journal of Stimulants and Narcotics.—The first number of this new monthly journal is just at hand, and presents a good appearance. It contains original articles by Drs. W. A. Hammond and Beard, beside a number of editorials, reviews and notes relating to the various stimulants and narcotics, of great value from a practical standpoint. The Journal is edited by Dr. H. H. Kane, of the De Quincy Home. The subscription price is two dollars per annum.

Carbolic Acid in Yellow Fever.—Dr. Lacaille (La Independencia Medica, January 28, 1882,) is of opinion that he has secured good results in twelve cases of yellow fever from carbolic acid given per orem and hypodermically. In one of the cases black vomit had appeared, but the patient recovered under the use of carbolic acid. Dr. Lacaille claims that the treatment has proven successful in three days, but it may have to be continued seven.

Province of an Expert.—It has been recently held in the Wisconsin Supreme Court (North Western Reporter, May 27, 1882,) that though an expert may be permitted to state what consequences might result from certain injuries, he cannot state that they did so result in the case on trial, that being the province of the jury to determine. An expert in a rape case in which this decision was given, stated that he had examined the genital organs of the prosecutrix and found them inflamed, such inflammation being the result of a rape. On cross examination he was forced to admit that the inflammation might also have other causes than rape.

Variolous Eye Disease.—Dr. M. D. Makuna (British Medical Journal, June 3, 1882,) says eye complications in variola occur on the lids, conjunctivæ and cornea. The pustules on the eyelids may be found between the eyelashes where they occasonally cause madarosis (loss of the eyelashes), on the margin of the palpebral conjunctiva, where they may obliterate the Meibomian gland ducts or cause entropion, or produce closure of the eyelids resulting in temporary loss of sight. The eyes should be bathed in warm water frequently, and the lids prevented from sticking together with a drop or two of castor oil. When the vesicles mature, they should be opened with a fine, flat needle. Conjunctivitis variolosa occurs in eight per cent. of the cases usually during the first six days of the eruption. Chemosis occurs in one per cent. of the cases, more frequently in hæmorrhagic variola. Purulent ophthalmia is not frequent in variolous cases. Zinc sulphate lotion (three grains to the ounce) answers well in mild cases. In slightly severe cases, silver nitrate lotion (one grain to the ounce) answers well. Where the phlyctenular vascularity is small, deep and circumscribed, dusting in calomel yields good results. When associated with lid redness and thickening, ung. hydrarg, subflava is of value. Severe muco-purulent cases usually yield to silver nitrate solution (ten to twenty grains to the ounce.) In chronic inflammation, copper sulphate lotion (three to five grains to the ounce) is very useful. In obstinate cases blisters behind the ears answer very well. Potassium iodide solution (three grains to the ounce) answers where blood has been effused to produce absorption. Variolous corneitis is an inflammatory affection, and occurs in one and seven-tenths per cent. of the cases. It begins at the surface of the cornea which looks dull, dry and uneven. Sometimes the superficial layer is raised so much as to resemble a vesicle. This results in a white spot which grows in extent and may be attended with photophobia. It results as a rule in recovery. Partial staphyloma and prolapse of the iris may result. In rare insidious, and neglected cases, total staphyloma, acute glaucoma and suppuration may result. The lens occasionally escapes through an opening produced by suppuration. Atropia is of great value. Eye protectors are at times needed to keep the eyes at rest, in children.

Variola and Vaccinia.—Dr. R. D. K. Sweeting (British Medical Journal, June 3, 1882,) reports thirty-three cases in which vaccination was performed during the existence of small-pox, and resulted in vaccinia. He concludes: First: That primary vaccination after definite exposure to small-pox should be performed within three days and in four places to ensure a slight uncomplicated attack and rapid recovery. Second: Revaccination should not be delayed beyond the fifth day after such exposure in order to ensure a discrete attack and rapid recovery.

Artificial Cardiac Lesions. — Dr. Franck (Le Progrès Mèdical, May 27), found that after producing in a dog artificial tricuspid regurgitation, the results of the lesions so produced were markedly similar to those found in men suffering from tricuspid regurgitation.

Sugar in Pleuritic Exudations.—Dr. Eichhorst (Centralblatt fuer die Medicinischen Wissenschaften), having noticed the gradual formation of sugar in a pleuritic exudation at first free from it, was led to examine more closely the pleuritic exudation in seventeen cases subsequently coming under his observation. The exudation in ten cases, on being drawn off by aspiration, was found to contain sugar. In two neither sugar nor the sugar formative was present. In two cases the sugar formative was destroyed by boiling. On boiling the exudation with sodium sulphate, allowing it to cool and filtering, the resulting filtrate yielded a violet blue reaction with iodine. The absence of this reaction was significant of the absence either of sugar or of the sugar forming body.

Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry.—The May number of this Journal contains Dr. Spitzka's paper on the "Pathology of Insanity," already reported in abstract by the New York correspondent of the Review. Dr. W. P. Verity's on "Insanity from Traumatism," Dr. W. R. Birdsall's paper on lead poisoning and a very complete report of the Neurological, Medico-Legal and Chicago Medical, Societies. There are the usual and interesting reports on current literature, editorial comments, appendix on American psychiatrical literature, reviews, etc. The "Somatic Ætiology of Insanity" continues to appear as a supplement, and is certainly a valuable addition to psychiatrical literature.

Manufacture of Monstrosities.—An English surgeon, named Dr. Harper, not a great many years ago kept an establishment for the manufacture of monstrosities. One of his specialties was twisting a child's head in an apparatus of his invention, so as to look over one of its shoulders; after three months of the treatment, the head would never resume its original position. Another was to break a baby's arm in half a dozen places, and then, when the limb was as pliable as india rubber, to tie it into a huge knot. It may be imagined what effect this knot must have produced upon the public, and what receipts were realized by its exhibition. More horrible was another operation which this man undertook, but as it was dangerous, it cost too much ever to have been extensively practiced. By welding two children together, he would take a slip of flesh out of the side of the back of each and then stick the wounds together; he produced Siamese twins to order. Another specialty was grafting rats' tails on a human face, and in this he seldom failed. A circumstance connected with the surgical establishment, which is almost comical, was that the doctor was very careful to teach his subjects, after they had recovered from the operation, a certain number of accomplishments, such as music, dancing, and the rudiments of French or Italian, and was especially strict about their observance of the Sabbath. The following items from his catalogue of prices to showmen, to whom was allowed a considerable discount whenever they furnished the subject, are of interest: A pair of Siamese twins, $750; a hump-backed dwarf, $500; a male and female dwarf (the pair), $875; a twisted head, $200; a rat-tailed child, $300.

Expert Evidence.—In a recent murder trial in Wisconsin, in which the evidence was circumstantial, an expert testified that (North Western Reporter, May 17, 1882,) he had made a comparison of hair taken from the head of the deceased with hair found with blood upon a wheelbarrow belonging to the accused. The comparison was based on his experience, he having made a very careful study of hair. The hair was precisely the same in length, magnitude, color and every other respect, and was from the head of the same person. Any person could have told it as well as himself. The Supreme Court very sensibly decided that in such case, expert evidence was not to be considered of value.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—Dr. C. W. Leffers, Lubeck, West Virginia (Medical Brief, June, 1882), claims that, the external use of a solution of sulphate of iron has never failed to cure the eruption produced by rhus toxicodendron.

Sodium Nitrite in Epilepsy.—Guided by a fancied analogy between amyl nitrite and sodium nitrite, Dr. W. T. Law (Practitioner, June, 1882), has been led to try the latter drug in epilepsy. He gave it in twenty grain doses three times a day in a case which had proven very unyielding to all other varieties of treatment. The effect produced is said to have been very remarkable. A peculiar odor is said to be produced by the drug. The result seems to warrant further trial of the remedy.

Iodine was formerly only known as a product from marine sources; the algæ were burned, and from the ashes the iodine was extracted. For only a few years it has been known to exist, says the Chemist and Druggists' Bulletin, in combination with copper, and from Chili is now received almost the entire stock of iodine. During six months of 1881 no less than one hundred and twenty-four tons were received from this source alone. Iodine and its compounds are now cheaper than ever before.

Fat and Old Age.—L. Langer has recently been engaged in the comparative analysis of human fat at different ages. He finds that infant fat is harder than that of adults or old men; that there are oil globules in their fat, but none in that of babies. The microscope shows one or two oil globules in every fat cell of the adult, while very few have fat crystals. The fat cells of the infant contain no oil globules, and nearly every cell contains fat crystals. "Infant fat forms a homogeneous, white, solid, tallow-like mass, and melts at forty-five degrees centigrade," while adult fat standing in a warm room separates into two layers; the lighter and larger is a transparent yellow liquid which solidifies below the freezing point of water; the lower layer is a granular crystalline mass, melting at ninety-six degree Fahrenheit. Infant fat contains sixty-seven and seventy-five one-hundredths per cent. of oleic acid; adult fat eighty-nine and eighty one-hundredths. Infant fat contains twenty-eight and ninety-seven one-hundredths per cent. of palmitic acid, against eight and sixteen one-hundredths in the adult, and three and twenty-eight one-hundredths of stearic acid against two and four one-hundredths.

Kalium Bromide in Chordee. — Dr. Combillard (Courier Mèdical,) claims good results in gonorrhœal chordee and priapism from the injections of potassium bromide. He used the following formula: ℞ Kali bromide, ℥jss; tr. opii, ℥ss; glycerinæ, ℥ij; aquæ, ℥v. M. The injections were given four times daily, the last just before bedtime, the liquid being allowed to remain one or two minutes in the urethra. In fifteen out of twenty cases the priapism and chordee soon diminished and thereafter very rapidly disappeared.

Paracentesis Cranii in Hydrocephalus.—Mr. H. P. Dunn (Lancet, May 13, 1882), is inclined to believe that: First: Paracentesis cranii is indicated in all cases of acute and chronic hydrocephalus in which, medicinal treatment having failed, the patient is clearly suffering from the increase of the fluid, and life is threatened. Second: It is the only means by which life can be prolonged, even if, by its performance, the disease is not arrested. Third: All the fluid which can be obtained should be withdrawn. Fourth: The operation may be required to be repeated should a re-collection of the fluid be followed by a return of the symptoms which rendered its previous performance necessary. Fifth, The risk associated with the operation is almost nil, if carefully performed. Which is somewhat opposed to the geneal opinion.

Pharyngeal Anæsthesia.—Dr. Du Cazel (L'Union Mèdicale, January 8, 1882), claims that tincture of coca is a good means to use to secure local anæsthesia of the larynx and pharynx.

Eczema of the Anus.—Dr. J. Ashworth, New Point, Missouri (Medical Brief, June, 1882), claims to have had good results in eczema of the anus from a combination of juglans cinerea and Fowler's solution.

New Method of Treatment.—One of those motherly old negro nurses whose skill is so often extolled, persuaded a Grand Rapids woman to skin a black cat and wrap her baby, ill with diphtheria, in the hide. The child died.

A New Antipyretic.—Macalline, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the macallo, a tree which grows in Yucatan, is recommended by Dr. Rosado as superior to quinine in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Insane Asylum Tragedy.—A convict on being transferred from the Onondaga penitentiary to the Utica Insane Asylum, was not properly guarded, and in consequence killed one of the patients. Tragedies of this kind are becoming somewhat too common.

Animal Charcoal in Eczema.—Dr. O. C. Chatterjee (Indian Medical Gazette, April 1, 1882), is inclined to believe that he has found a specific for eczema in animal charcoal freshly prepared in form of an ointment. In vesicular eczema confined to the extremities, it has been useful.

Leidy Memorial.—Several prominent Philadelphians are seeking to raise a testimonial fund of one hundred thousand dollars for Dr. Joseph Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, designing that at his death it shall be applied to the maintenance of a Leidy Chair of Anatomy at the University.

Dr. Amède Latour for thirty years editor of L'Union Mèdicale, has resigned the position and Dr. Richelot has been chosen editor.

Chloroform Poisoning.—Dr. James Oliver, Birmingham, England (British Medical Journal, May 27, 1882), reports a case in which a patient swallowed three ounces of chloroform and entirely recovered, after coma of seven hours' duration.

Avena Sativa in Opiophagism.—After an extended trial of the much be-praised avena sativa as a cure for opiophagism, Dr. Kane (Journal of Stimulants and Narcotics, June, 1882), has found that it not only does not produce any permanent beneficial results, but also that it does not in in any way modify the symptoms of abstinence. In certain neuroses in which it has been tried it has totally failed to prove itself of service.

Vaccinia from Milk.—Dr. J. T. Harris, Boston Mass., (New England Medical Gazette, June 1882), reports a somewhat exceptional case. The mother of a seven months old babe was vaccinated; five days after this the mother had "headache, backache, fever and chill." The child on this day became restless and feverish. On the day following there were a number of little red pimples noticed upon its body. Two days after the child had a temperature of 102°. On the fifth day there were vesicles formed, more or less filled with lymph, some of which were umbilicated. On the sixth, seventh and eighth days the eruption became more or less confluent. By the seventeenth day the eruption had disappeared, leaving some pitting. Dr. Harris considers the case one of vaccinia produced through the milk. The crucial test of inoculating from the vesicles was not made. It is therefore somewhat probable that it was an eruption from digestive disturbance produced by milk given by a mother suffering from fever, especially as the child is said to have been eczematous.

Urethral Prolapse in a Young Girl.—Dr V. Ingersley (Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic) reports the case of a girl, ten years of age, who attempted to stop laughing by stuffing a handkerchief into her mouth. She immediately had a sensation of something beating between her thighs, and afterward felt something not there before. The labia were separated by a reddish blue tumor, the thickness of the end of the index finger, about a centimetre in length, with an opening at its free end. There was a frequent desire to urinate. The mucous membrane was easily reduced under chloroform, but gradually reprotruded. Reposition was effected, tannin was applied and the vagina was tamponed. Prolapse again occurred. A soft catheter was then introduced, passed through a cork which was secured close to the urethral orifice. The prolapse still recurred. The protruded portion was then cut off and four sutures were passed, so as to sew the urethral orifice to the mucous membrane of the vulva, and a soft catheter introduced. The sutures were removed in eight days, at which time there was no prolapse. Ten days later, another prolapse one centimetre in length, occurred. This was cut off without suturing, and no catheter was introduced. Eight days later the wound healed and the prolapse has not recurred.

Jaborandi in Pruritus.—Dr. L. Putzel (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, April, 1882,) reports that a case of pruritus and urticaria which had obstinately resisted all previous treatment, yielded to five minims thrice daily, of fluid extract of jaborandi. The disease always recurred when the treatment was discontinued. For many reasons, jaborandi would seem likely to be of value in such conditions.

Dr. Stephen Smith has been appointed State Commissioner of Lunacy in the State of New York. The appointment is in many respects an excellent one.

The New Jersey State Medical Society at its late meeting, May 23, after a lengthy discussion, decided to admit the delegates from the New York State Society, by a two-thirds vote.

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.—The April number of this Journal contains original articles on: "The Needs of the Insane in the United States," by Dr. C. L. Dana. "Action of Hyoscyamine," by Dr. J. C. Shaw. "Hemichorea,' by Dr. L. Putzel. "Education and Insanity," by Dr. F. M. Turnbull. "Acute Mania and Hepatic Abscesses," by Dr. G. M. Hammond. "Causation of Inebriety,' by Dr. T. D. Crothers. "Contributions to Psychiatry," by Dr. Jas. G. Kiernan. "Tumors of the Encephalon," by Dr. W. R. Birdsall. "Hystero-Epilepsy," by Dr. A. B. Arnold. "Colony Treatment of the Insane," by Dr. W. J. Morton. There are beside, the usual periscope, reviews, and editorial matter and society proceedings.

Honors to Medical Men.—According to the Medical Press and Circular, M. Dumas, perpetual Secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, has received instructions from the Minister of the Interior to make out a list of all the savants who have died or been maimed while performing experiments or making researches in the interest of science. The intentions of the Government are to grant a pension to the widows and children of these savants or to those who have been injured. The list will be a long one. The French Government will no doubt take into consideration the cases of those medical men who have died while attending diphtheria or fever in the Paris hospitals, and who have perished in experiments with drugs on themselves, or who have in any way risked their lives for the good of humanity, will not be forgotten. France, to her credit, honors her medical men. Her Senate, her House of Deputies, are open to them; her decorations are bestowed upon them.

LOCAL.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

At a meeting of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held in the Sherman House, June 20, Dr. T. A. Keeton, M. D., was elected to the Chair of Genito-Urinary Diseases, and Dr. C. C. P. Silva to that of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Drs. McWilliams, Steele, and Rea, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Drs. Sarah Hackett Stephenson, Marie J. Mergler, and David W. Graham, of the Woman's Medical College; Drs. Moses Gunn, Charles T. Parks, and Norman Bridge, of Rush Medical College, have been elected members of the medical staff of the County Hospital for the ensuing year. At the next meeting of the County Commissioners the choice of Dr. Graham was reconsidered, as many of the commissioners thought it best that the Womans Medical College be not represented except by female physicians. The recommendation of Drs. Danforth, Fenger and Hollister, of the Chicago Medical College, as representatives of that College, on the County Hospital Medical Board was approved. Drs. Lee, Murphy, Gueria, Jacobson and G. P. Cunningham were elected as representatives on the County Hospital Medical Board, of the non-collegiate physicians. The representative of the homœopathists has resigned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Under the superintendence of Dr. J. H. Rauch the emigrant inspectors have thus far inspected about twenty thousand emigrants. About three hundred of these were found to need vaccination. Sometimes it has been noticed that the emigrant has been vaccinated in Europe just before leaving. This vaccination has, however, been apparently without result. On being again vaccinated during their progress to the United States, the first vaccination has been apparently stimulated and the patient presents two well-marked vaccine pustules. The methods adopted by the surgeons of the steamships have not unfrequently been peculiar. The arm has been scarified with four parallel scarifications distant about one-third of an inch, which threatened to result in a rather large cicatrix. This system of extended scarification in some cases proved to be a complete failure. The inspection is much too recent to have produced decided effects, but there are surely certain indications of its influence on the decrease of variola in the city. The amount of emigration seems to be slightly diminishing, but such diminution is in all probabilities but temporary.

ETHYL ALCOHOL AND ABSINTHE.—The effects of ethyl alcohol and of the essence of absinthe on the motor functions of the of the brain, has been dealt with by M. Danillo. No essential difference of influence was traced between the action of ethyl alcohol in strong doses and that of other anæsthetics and narcotics, as ether, chloral, morphine, etc. When the absinthe essence was administered there was first a tonic effect; second, a clonic display, when violent spasms alternated with great relaxation; third, choreiform symptoms of a peculiarly distressing nature; fourth, a delirium state, and fifth, a period of resolution. Generally the poisoning by absinthe is like that produced by strychnine except as to the existence of delirium.

TENDON REFLEX IN SECONDARY SYPHILIS.—Dr. Finger (Vierteljahrschrift für Dermatologie und Syphilis,) claims that in every case of secondary syphilis coming under his observation a decided increase in cutaneous and tendon reflex excitability exists. Reflex excitability falls very much below normal after a time. The normal condition of things return but slowly. Relapses of the eruption are followed by changes in the tendon reflex excitability. These observations are of special interest.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

VACCINATION AMONG THE INSANE.

BY M. J. MADIGAN, M. D, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Formerly Assistant Physician New York City Asylum for the Insane.

During the year 1875, two cases of variola suddenly made their appearance among the patients of the New York City Asylum for the Insane. It was rendered necessary, in consequence, to vaccinate the six hundred and fifty-seven patients therein resident. To do this, was, of course, a matter of some difficulty. There are numerous delusions which render vaccination difficult, since the patients would believe that they could be poisoned by this means. One patient, indeed, evolved the curious delusion that his enemies had chosen this means of introducing spermatozoa into his system, and thus impregnating him. These delusions, although interesting from a psychiatrical standpoint, are not those to which I wish to direct special attention.

In the portion of the asylum under my charge, were congregated progressive paretics, cases of melancholia attonita, acuta and agitata, of chronic intellectual insanity with depressing delusions, terminal dementia and cases of hebephrenia (insanity of puberty). All of these were vaccinated, and the phenomena therefrom resulting might be divided into four great classes. First: Those in which the vaccinia exerted a beneficial effect upon the pre-existing insanity. Second: Those in which it unfavorably influenced this. Third: Those in which dangerous complications resulted and finally those in which dermic phenomena were present; these were exceptional.

The types of insanity in which the vaccination exerted the most marked favorable influence were cases of melancholia attonita and agitata, progressive paretis, a few cases of acute melancholia, some cases of chronic intellectual insanity, and chronic mania with incoherence. In all of the cases wherein such influence was exerted the vaccination was followed by a high fever and marked general constitutional disturbance. There was a pretty general eruption resembling variola. On the fever subsiding (in at least ten cases it reached 102° F.), the patient, if a melancholiac, was much more cheerful and occasionally delusions of persecution seemed to be temporarily in abeyance. One case permanently recovered and as it had exhibited no change previous to the vaccination, it is by no means impossible that this exerted a marked influence. The cases of progressive paresis were attacked by boils soon after recovering from the vaccination, and were for a short time rational, but the physical symptoms of the disease remained unchanged. The cases of melancholia agitata were quiet and cheerful during the constitutional disturbance from the vaccination, after it had passed away all but two returned to their usual condition. These two improved from this time, and finally recovered. Three cases of chronic intellectual mania were markedly quiet and talked relatively rational during the vaccinal fever. Four cases of chronic mania with incoherence talked coherently and relevantly during the vaccinal fever, but resumed their usual condition on recovery. In a large number of cases the vaccination exerted a decidedly unfavorable result. Delusions of infection with syphilis, of loss of identity, of paralysis, of poisoning, and in several cases, of infection with small pox were found to be much more frequent after the vaccination. One case of a new delusion has been already mentioned. In the progressive paretics certain trophic changes made their appearance. The toe nails in four cases dropped off. In one case hæmatoma auris made its appearance during the vaccinal fever. In a case of syphilitic progressive paresis the luetic affection seemed to take on a malignant type. Three cases of melancholia attonita who had markedly deficient capilliary circulation, suffered from gangrene of the toes and fingers in consequence of vaccination. There were formed in a few cases of progressive paresis large bullæ, which subsequent gave way to ulcers of a very indolent type. In two cases of progressive paresis apoplectiform attacks came on during the vaccinal fever. In ten cases of progressive paresis large abscesses made their appearance after the vaccinal fever had subsided, on the seat of the pre-existing vaccinal eruption. In one case the hair of a progressive paretic became gray on one side of the head, while the eruption from vaccinia remained confined to the opposite side of the body. Two cases of melancholia attonita which were suffering from phthisis seemed to be disastrously influenced as regards the pulmonary affection which had been previous-

ly running its course without marked febrile disturbance, but thereafter had marked rises in temperature. One case of melancholia acuta displayed symptoms of diabetes during his attack of vaccinia, which, however, vanished on recovery. The dermic phenomena displayed by the patients during the existence of vaccina were very varied. In some cases the eruption (which in at least forty-two was generalized) displayed a tendency to appear in patches of two or three pustules. In others there was a tendency of the eruption to follow the course of a nerve. In other cases the former places of vaccination exhibited pustules which began soon after, and ran about the same course as the pustules of vaccination. As will be seen by this brief account vaccinia proved capable of producing good and ill effects among the insane; a peculiarity it shares with many other febrile affections. In writing this paper I intended to suggest a new field of enquiry rather than draw dogmatic conclusions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, June 12, 1882.

The meeting at St. Paul has been exceeded in numbers and interest only by that of New York. The hospitality of St. Paul equalled if not exceeded that of any city which the association has yet visited. The Association was called to order and after the usual opening ceremonies, Governor Hubbard delivered the Address of Welcome. Protests against admission of the New York State Medical Society delegates were then read and referred to the Judicial Council for action.

An appeal was received and laid before the judicial council from Dr. J. C. Colton against the action of the Pennsylvania Society, and a protest against the admission of Dr. Joseph Nevill of Omaha.

Dr. A. J. Stone then read a report from the Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. P. O. Hooper delivered the President's Address:

"Gentlemen of the American Medical Association: A letter received some weeks ago, from our President, Dr. J. J. Woodward, conveyed the sad intelligence that he would be unable to meet with us on this occasion, by reason of physical infirmity. We all feel a keen disappointment in the absence of one so eminent, whose gifted intellect and matured experience have been acknowledged and appreciated not only by those who have been intimately associated with him in the army, but by all who have enjoyed his fascinating society, or possessed a share of his warm friendship. By reason of this unexpected and regretted absence, I find myself called upon, as first vice-president, to preside over your deliberations. It is not surprising, if with much diffidence I enter upon these delicate duties under circumstances of accident."

The doctor then alluded to his predecessors in office, and to the royal welcome which St. Paul had given the Association. He said further:

"To-day we commence the thirty-third annual meeting of this association. A generation of mortals have been born, lived and passed away since the meeting of the convention which recommended the formation of this body. Most of those great spirits who inaugurated this enterprise, and gave form and substance to the ideas there entertained, can mingle with us no more forever. A few, upon whom 'age sits with decent grace,' still remain, revered for their wisdom and experience; and among these facile princeps is he (Dr. N. S. Davis), to whom more than to any other individual we are indebted for our permanent foundation, and without mention of whose name there could be no appropriate reference to our beginning.

"We have reached a natural resting place, where we can pause and look back, and take account of our journeying and our progress. The bounds of the horizon of investigation have been stretched out. The fierce light of truth has disclosed the harmless nature of many a veiled superstition. Much regarded for centuries as but the dream of philosophers has proven reality. Predictions never supposed to be aught but theories have been verified. The chains and bolts of formalism have been broken; and the devotees of science have pushed their explorations with audacious courage in every direction."

He then alluded to the general progress of science, and to the patient spirit displayed by modern investigators. He also called attention to what had been done by the Association in fostering science. He alluded to the importance of journalizing the transactions. The influence of the Association on sanitary laws was then briefly

sketched. The work of the National Board of Health was briefly outlined and the following allusion made to medical charity.

"At various times the attention of physicians has been called to the propriety of efforts for the relief of their medical brethren, disabled and helpless; and especially for assistance to the widows and children of those of them, who, after lives of sacrifice and exposure and danger, die leaving no legacy to their families but the sweet-smelling record of their unselfish lives. We see the contrast around us, in the establishment of aid societies by their professions, and the numerous benevolent societies, notices of which daily crowd our newspapers. Without amplifying the subject, it seems to me that a deliverance upon it, setting forth its advantages and devising a common scheme for operation, might be the means of accomplishing much good and removing an ever-present anxiety from the life of many a struggling brother."

Alluding to the Code of Ethics, he said: "One mistaken movement would involve us in a whirl of inconsistencies, tending to place us in a false attitude and bring dishonor upon the profession. The broad lines of demarkation between the irregular and the true physician should never be obliterated. Our association stands prominently forth in its high purposes, and its means of accomplishing these purposes are distinctly enunciated."

He then in fitting terms called attention to the deaths of certain prominent members of the Association. Letters of regret were then read, also certain resolutions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. An invitation from Atlantic City, New Jersey, was read and referred. The invitation occasioned some satirical remarks, not in the best taste possible, from Dr. Shoemaker, on the poverty of New Jersey. Dr. J. H. Packard, of Philadelphia, read the report of the Committee on Journalizing the Transactions, which advised that two thousand subscribers be secured before any decided action be taken, that the name of the journal be "The Journal of the American Medical Association;" that the subscription price to non-members be $6. The question of the right of permanent members versus the right of States to vote was raised, and after an eloquent speech by Dr. N. S. Davis, sensibly decided in favor of States' rights.

Dr. Dennison, of Colorado, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That no action of this association, either in its code or its annual meetings, shall be construed to commit members of the American Medical Association to the adherance of any dogma, and members should have a care not to allow their names to be erroneously registered as allopathists, etc., in State and city registration of physicians.

Dr. Octerlony then delivered an address in which he said: Labor is not in a circle, but progressive, and labor in medical science has progressed rapidly, especially in more recent times. As new ideas have been evolved and new discoveries made, new names have been coined, until medical nomenclature is almost perfect. There has been more progress in this science in the past twenty-five years than in the two thousand five hundred years preceding. It must take things as it finds them, and not as it would have them, and deals with facts as they arise. The practice of medicine has undergone a complete revolution, it is not to-day what it was one hundred years ago. In 1827 renal disease was not understood until Bright directed attention to it, and thus created a new era in medicine. There are few diseases more striking than exophthalmic goitre, and yet until 1835 humanity had suffered more or less from it without physicians being able to determine what it was, and the method of treatment. These are sufficient illustrations to indicate the progress of the science in the last century, but it would require volumes to give all the advancement in each specific line. The medical history of the ninteenth century has yet to be written.

New knowledge crystallizes into general law slowly. The foundations on which we are building were laid by those who preceded us. Vesalius, Servetus, Harvey and Knox form a bright galaxy whose contributions to medical lore will survive the ages, while many whose names have never been inscribed on the roll of fame have bequeathed to us the best of their knowledge. Were a star to be blotted out now, its light would still reach us through the lapse of years; so when a good man dies the light from his life is seen for many years after he passes away.

To more fully illustrate the subject, Dr. Octerloney mentioned several diseases in which the practice of medicine has been either modified or revolutionized. In further illustration, inflammation was described as being first defined as "a morbid

state, in which the parts seemed to burn." This term, however, has almost lost its value as a scientific one, being applied to so many things, to which it has no real application. Afterward it was defined as consisting of four distinct elements, to which in later years was added a fifth, but the whole theory was overthrown when the circulating system was understood. It is now known that vascular disturbance does not in itself cause inflammation, but tissue disturbance is sufficient and in most cases is the exciting cause.

The brilliant workers in neurology have not labored in vain, and nervous diseases of the most intricate forms are successfuly treated. Pulmonary consumption is no longer the dread disease it was once conconsidered, and its duration has been doubled by modern treatment.

"The lancet," someone has said, "is a little instrument of mighty mischief." But what the lancet was in former years to medical practitioners, the microscope is now to medical investigators, and its wonderful revelations in the infinitesimal world have kept pace with the revelations of the telescope in the starry world above us. Disease has been analyzed and its causes made known. Leprosy has been shown to depend on a parasite. Scarlatina and diphtheria fall in line under the same classification, being caused primarily by miroscopic germs. Malarial diseases were long referred to an element so subtle as to elude the detection; but the same mighty instrument has shown that these disorders are due to a peculiar parasite found only in malarial spots and nowhere else. Were the medical world to-day to dispense with the microscope and the vast amount of knowledge obtained through its use, a great part of our knowledge of disease and the proper method of treatment would be taken away from us.

Dr. Octerlony concluded his address by expressing the hope that in years to come a Newton in medicine would be found who would do for it what Isaac Newton did for Astronomy.

The Judicial Council through their Chairman, Dr. N. S. Davis, reported in favor of the admission of the Nebraska delegates. In regard to the resolution concerning the use of certain remedies controlled by a patent copyright or trademark, which was reported from the section on practice of medicine, materia medica, and by the association referred to the judicial council last year, the council had decided that inasmuch as the resolution includes matters not referred to in the Code of Ethics, and said code contains all that is necessary for the guidance of the medical profession, therefore the resolution should not be adopted by the Association.

In regard to the protest against the admission of delegates from the New York State Medical Society, which was referred to us, the judicial Council decide as follows: Having carefully examined the Code of Ethics adopted by the New York Medical Society at its annual meeting in February, 1882, as furnished us by the Secretary of said society, the judicial council find in said code provisions essentially differing from and in conflict with the Code of Ethics of this association, and therefore, in accordance with provision of rule 9, of the by-laws of this association, decide unanimously that the said New York society is not entitled to representation in the American Medical Association.

Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Boston, then read an interesting and well-illustrated paper on "Uterine Tumors." The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. L. Atlee, Pennsylvania; First Vice-President, Dr. E. Grissom, North Carolina; Second Vice-President, Dr. A. J. Stone, Minnesota; Third Vice-President, Dr. J. A. Octerlony, Kentucky; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. H. S. Orme, California; Secretary, Dr. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Dr. R. J. Dunglison, Pennsylvania; Librarian, Dr. W. Lee, Washington; Members of Judicial Council, Drs. N. S. Davis, J. M. Brown, N. C. Scott, M. Sexton, N. C. Husted, W. Lee and J. E. Rivers. Cleveland was elected as the next place of meeting. Drs. L. A. Sayre, J. M. Toner, J. F. Pratt, R. J. Dunglison, R. Battey, W. F. Peck, and H. O. Marcy were on motion of Dr. Davis, appointed a Committee to take action with regard to Journalizing the transactions. A resolution from the Committee on State Medicine respecting the appointment of experts by the court, was advisedly rejected, but the following non-committal resolution was adopted in its place: Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Medical Association that it will be conducing to justice and the dignity of the profession that medical expert testimony shall be given without having the appearance of being in behalf of either side, but to be stated simply as facts. Dr. Keller, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in many of our large cities in the near future, if not now, cremation will become a sanitary necessity; which was referred to the Committee on State Medicine. Dr. N. S. Davis introduced the following: Resolved, That after the next annual meeting the permanent interests and influence of this association would be best promoted by again holding every second meeting in Washington, as its home on common national ground and not as invited guests, while each alternate meeting should be held in such section of the Union as would be most useful in promoting the society organizations in all parts of our country; which was adopted.

Dr. J. G. Thomas, of Georgia, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the association approve the organization of faculties in medicine having no other foundation than the examination for degrees as a measure which will increase the value of the present methods of education in medical colleges in this country. Dr. Davis said on the subject that the requirements of the resolution would make more requirements from the students and make their examination impartial. The resolution cast no slur on any faculty, neither did it limit in any way their present powers. He was a teacher, and had been for thirty years.

Dr. Garcelon, of Maine, opposed the resolution, and moved that it be laid on the table, which was not agreed to. Dr. Ranshoff, of Cincinnati, was opposed to this plan, claiming that it would add additional expense, and that it was a slur on all the teachers in the country. He was in favor of a national law, but until they had it such a resolution was of no use.

Dr. Gihon was opposed to taking down the bars. He was also opposed to fighting homœopathists, as the fight that has been made on them was giving them a trademark. He read a number of extracts from graduates of colleges who had applied for credentials from an examination committee of which he was a member. The papers, because of the numerous and bungling treatment advised in different cases, were greeted with shouts of laughter. At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Gihon asked if this was not an indication that something should be done at once. Dr. Carpenter, of Kansas, thought the fact of the graduates being so poorly informed was owing to the State universities being governed by politics and that the homœopathists being better politicians than the allopathists, caused that class to set the standard in the colleges. Dr. Davis said he was fully in favor, and had been for thirty years, of the principles of independent examination, but now having brought the matter to the notice of the association, thought that the same be further postponed, which was unanimously agreed to.

The session then listened to an address from Dr. D. H. Goodwillie, of New York, Chairman of the Section on Dentistry, on that important subject. He spoke respecting the divisions of the section, which naturally separates itself into a number of branches. These divisions are dental art and oral surgery. The first is nearly all mechanical in its nature. The second includes the treatment of all diseases of the mouth. To the proper practice of the latter it is necessary that there be added the experience of the former, with a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery. Such knowledge should be supplied from the chairs established in all our medical colleges, the practical department to be supplied by infirmaries and hospitals to give this knowledge. He illustrated the many diseases of the mouth and associate parts by cases in his own experience, exhibiting diagrams, photographs, instruments and over twenty wax models of notable cases. Among them were internasal and interoral extirpation of the bones of the nose and jaws with a reproduction of bone without deformity.

Dr. Davis read resolutions condemning the absurd parsimony of Congress in reducing necessary appropriations for the Army Medical Museum and its library. The Committee on Necrology then made its report. Dr. W. A. Byrd, of Quincy, Illinois, delivered an address on "Abdominal Surgery," which was referred to the Section on Surgery. Dr. A. L. Gihon, Chairman of the Section on State Medicine, then delivered the following address:

"When notified of my election as Chairman of the Section on State Medicine, I began to ponder in what terms I might felicitate the association on the growing interest our profession was manifesting in this department of its humane mission.

"Having been interested myself so many years in this, it was no slight revulsion of feeling that I read from the report of the Secretary, 'that if the next annual meeting of the section is not better supported and more zeal and interest manifested in the work, the Secretary would certainly

recommend that the section in State medicine be discontinued, and the entire subject left with the American Public Health Association.'

"The temptation to come prepared to second the advice was great, but on reflection I recognized that this course would be fatal to the interests of State medicine, and an admission that sanitary considerations are not the paramount aim of medical science. Deciding as to the best means of awakening an interest to the subject, several hundred circulars were sent to medical men and members of the association throughout the country, asking suggestions. From these circulars only twenty-three answers were received, eleven of them to the effect that they would not be able to attend, and if they did, would have no papers to present.

"Not deterred by the paucity of results of the first essay, Dr. Sears, Secretary of the Section, and myself addressed a second circular to each of the forty-one elected members of the association, requesting a brief statement of the progress of State Medicine and a summary of the legislation relating to it in the district each represented. To this circular twenty-five replies were received. The fact is plainly evident that the association in general, nor those especially addressed, have that spontaneous concern which the subject demands.

"Benighted pagans employ physicians to keep them well, and cease their stipend when disease stalks in, but the most civilized and self-sufficient of races limits the functions of medicus to the relief of ills they have inherited or acquired, says to him, 'What have we who have neither ache nor ailing to do with you?' Hence, it is not strange that the physician himself has come to look upon this as the chief function of his office, especially as it only brings him his daily bread; that medical men have less interest in the problems of health preservation than in the manner by which the evil effects of disease may be overcome, and profits and revenues accrue from working miracles, and that when doctors meet, the ethical apple of discord has only to be thrown into their midst to make them squabble like children as to who shall and who shall not be recognized in the guild of bidders for public patronage.

"When the physician can practice his vocation in a community where his first thought can be given to the unventilated room, the foul drain, the faulty and intemperate diet, the contaminated water; when he can prescribe fresh air for the pallid cheek and nutritious food for the dilating pupil, and exercise for the flabby muscle, and thick shoes and stockings and proper underwear for the fragile girl braving inclement weather, and sleep and rest for the worn, torn brain instead of ringing changes on iron and quinine and strychnine; when to be considered to have earned his fee he need not sit mumbling over the sick-room ritual: 'Let me feel your pulse; let me see your tongue; how are your bowels?' and then gravely muse while writing a harmless placebo which shall go to enrich an apothecary or put in the stomach some drug with the vague idea of its doing something; when medical schools shall themselves exalt hygiene to its proper eminence, instead of giving it a quasi-recognition as a tail piece to the chain of physiology, then the section of State Medicine will not be compelled to beg for favor in the American Medical Association, but its standard will overtop all the rest. But this will not be until health primers are placed in every child's hands as soon as it can read, and the masses of the people are educated to understand that health is not the handmaid but the mistress. Had Æsculapius been legendized as Hygeia's bastard son, instead of her father, she would have received, as she deserves, the greater homage.

"So long, however, as society in its highest development of rank and culture ignorantly jostles and wedges itself in contracted saloons and drawing-rooms, already defiled by blazing gas jets and defective furnaces, where hundreds of lavishly dressed human machines befoul the air and poison one another with the noxious gasses and their own effete animal products, in deadlier quantity than the ragged rabble which herd in the open streets, and call this pleasure, so long as godly people drouse and yawn in badly ventilated churches, surcharging their brains and impairing their minds by blood not half aerated; and ungodly ones exhaust their whole reserve nerve force to resist the insanitary influence of the no less badly ventilated theater and exhibition hall, and call the one pious worship, and the other rational amusement.

"So long as men toil to amass riches and then build residences, palatial, semi-palatial or sham-palatial, and in the name of luxury, and æstheticism flood them with artificial light and heat to consume the

oxygen which prince and beggar both must breathe, and admit the invisible filth by the same sumptuously decorated closet and bathroom, by which they think to exclude the vile necessities of humanity, which prince and beggar alike can not escape, and call this comfort and refinement.

"So long as our children are sent to overcrowded, unwholesome schools (sixty-seven cubic feet reports Sanitary Inspector Moreau Morris, as the average for seven hundred and fifteen scholars in a New York primary school of this day), where their eyes are bleared, their hearing dulled, their plastic bodies distorted, and their brains fuddled, and this called education.

"So long as men and women daily violate in themselves and in their children, the simplest precepts of hygiene; parents countenancing half-dressed daughters, wearing out their strength in unwholesome ball-rooms, seeking the slumber that cannot refresh, only when the dawn appears; some launched upon the world to encounter physical wreck in a thousand channels, where no beacon warns of danger; old men, senators, judges, divines, perchance learned doctors, uncomplainingly breathing the foul air of public conveyances and apartments, in which every door and window has been carefully closed and every ventilation carefully ignored; streets reeking with filth, which decrepit laborers play the farce of sweeping in broad daylight, and whole blocks of buildings, in fashionable quarters, hermetically sealed from garret to cellar to exclude night air. What can State medicine hope to accomplish in legislative chambers and halls of congress which are themselves evidences of sanitary ignorance? The indefiniteness of the purview of the State Medicine section was illustrated by its scheme of organization up to the past year, when it was what Dr. James F. Hibberd justly termed a quintuple monstrosity—a single body with five heads of medical jurisprudence, psychology, chemistry, State medicine, and public hygiene.

"The first annual report of the National Board of Health, which has just appeard, enumerates the principal operations which it has undertaken or had in contemplation during the first year or two of its existence. These may be epitomized as follows: First: The collection of information and advice from the principal sanitary organizations and sanitarians of the United States as to the best plan for a national health organization, including the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, and the relations which should exist between State and local systems of quarantine and a national quarantine system. Second: The collection of information with regard to the sanitary condition of some of the principal cities and towns of the United States, with special sanitary surveys of the coast of New Jersey bordering on New York harbor and of Memphis, Tenn., etc. Third: The appointment of a commission to investigate yellow fever in the island of Cuba. Fourth: The collection of the sanitary laws of the United States and of the several States, including not only the statutes but the decisions of the several courts on all questions involving the public health. Fifth: Investigations as to the best method of determining the amount and character of organic matter in the air; as to the effects of disinfectants, and especially the composition and merits of patent disinfectants; as to the adulterations in food and dress; as to the diseases of food-producing animals; as to the flow of sewers in relation to their sizes and gradients; as to the influence of various soils upon sanitation, especially with regard to drainage and methods of disposal of excretion; as to the outbreak of diphtheria in northern Vermont, etc. Sixth: The suggestion of legislation to improve the sanitary condition of the mercantile marine.

"During the brief period of its existence it has established an admirable system of sanitary inspection and undertaken, as far as its limited authority permitted, the solution of the problem of inland and maritime quarantine. The government has a right to prevent the introduction of disease in men and things as an incident of commerce. A national quarantine is necessary not only to secure uniformity over our extensive seaboard, but to give satisfactory protection to these interior States which may be exposed to risk through local regulations, defective in character or framed to suit the special commercial interests of particular ports.

"How this national quarantine is to be administered is the real matter yet open for discussion. I quote Dr. Turner, with whom I unreservedly agree. 'I am disposed from my own observations and experience to accept the position of M. Farnal, that the nature of all quarantine is determined by the sanitary condition of the ship. The whole point is to secure a

clean ship, clean cargo, clean passengers, clean crew, and sailing from a clean port. It is so simple, so plain, that it appears to me it could all be accomplished by the simplest code of naval hygiene, save the clean port, which, of course, is in the domain of municipal sanitation.'

"Mere paper quarantines are of no avail, and the real defense is the establishment of rigid sanitary inspectors at every port of entry where national officers shall investigate all the circumstances of the loading the vessel, the climate and sanitary condition of the port whence she sailed, the route and length of voyage, and themselves inspect cargo, crew and passengers, and determine intelligently whether the interests of the country require her detention one day or fifty days, or not at all.

"A more intimate association of the State boards of health with each other and the national board is desirable. These State boards now differ widely in their organization and authority. The earliest established, most excellent of these, and which has served as the model for all others is that of Massachusetts, but it has been of late years overloaded and crippled by consolidation with the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State.

"The following table gives the States having established boards of health, number of men on each board and the number of physicians on each, the remaining members being composed of lawyers, engineers or business men:

	No. Physicians.	Size of Board.
Massachusetts	4	7
California	7	7
Minnesota	7	7
Virginia	7	7
Michigan—not given	—	7
Wisconsin	6	7
Maryland—majority physicians	—	7
Georgia	9	9
Tennessee	6	8
Louisiana—not given	—	9
Illinois	5	7
New Jersey	4	7
West Virginia	8	8
Arkansas—majority physicians	—	6
Indiana	5	5
Colorado	9	9
Iowa	7	9
New York—not given	—	9
*Alabama	—	—
North Carolina—not given	—	9
South Carolina—not given	—	7

*The State Medical Association is constituted the State Board of Health.

"Nine States have not established State boards, as follows: Florida, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont." Dr. Gihon then took up the subject of vital statistics, showing the defects in present returns, and giving as an illustration the returns of deaths in Washington city, the ratio per thousand, and the proportion of malarial cases. He claimed that all returns were worthless which did not give the remoter predisposing causes of all diseases from which death resulted.

The remainder of the paper was devoted to a discussion of the proper constitution of state boards of health, the needs of the navy, with an account of one or two innovations which had been introduced on a few vessels, but which had not yet become general, and said that while it was the province of the biologist and pathologist to cultivate their bacillus broods, it was the duty of the American Medical Association to show the people's representatives how they should legislate against the inroads of the insidious enemies of the public health. Dr. Campbell, in rising to move that the paper be referred to the committee on publication, stated that the fact that the American Medical Association did not carry out the great plan, it should not be blamed. The association had been the father of the national board of health, and at the present time this country was only a few years behind the foremost country in the matter of sanitary measures.

On motion Dr. Davis, of Chicago, was appointed to escort Dr. John L. Atlee, the President elect to the platform. Dr. Atlee was greeted with loud applause, and on being introduced by President Hooper, made the following address:

Gentlemen of the American Medical Association: It is with no ordinary emotions that, by your partiality, I occupy a chair that I have seen filled by a Chapman, a Warner, a Stevens, a Knight and a host of worthies, living and dead, who were and are the ornaments of our profession. I beg you to accept, gentlemen, my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I accept it also with gratitude as a tribute to the memory of a dear brother, who, were he living, would more deservedly occupy this position. My chief motive in coming here on this occasion was to assist in carrying out the instructions unanimously given by the Lancaster County Medical Society to uphold the honor and dignity of our noble profession by putting the seal of condemnation upon the recent action of a

State society, the sanction of which would have given character to a system of practice derogatory to common sense, and professional integrity. All honor, gentlemen, to the report of our judiciary committee. In the performance of my duties I shall endeavor to be firm and impartial, and I trust that I may be supported by your kindness and courtesy in trying to uphold the right." The Association, after some general business, adjourned. Some very fine microscopes were exhibited by the McIntosh Manufacturing Company. The work of the sections I shall give next number. Tr.

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

Boston, June 13, 1882.

The members of the Massachusetts Medical Society favorable to the admission of women to membership, which has agitated the society for many years, succeeded at the annual meeting in getting a vote through communicating to the Council of the society the opinion of the general body that women should be admitted. The discussion antecedent to the vote was long and warm. The attendance was large. Dr. Henry W. Williams, of this city, presided. Dr. Hodgdon, of Arlington, moved an amendment to the by-laws so that women may be admitted to the society, the condition being that they must, by proper guarantees, satisfy the censors that they possess the requisite qualifications for membership. The President ruled that the motion was out of order, on the ground that no by-law shall take effect until it receives the concurrent action of the councilors and of the society. Dr. Hodgdon promptly appealed from this ruling. He said the gentlemen had assembled for the very purpose of acting upon this matter. Common sense and parliamentary usage, he said, gave the society the right to change its by-laws, and the charter contained an express provision giving the society the power to exercise that right. Dr. H. Johnson, of Salem, claimed that the question of admitting the motion was not one of right but of method, and he argued the matter ought first to go before the councilors. Dr. Eastman, of Boston, suggested that if the councilors refused to take the initiative the society could then proceed. Dr. George Shattuck, of Boston, thought it more expedient to refer the matter to the Council for the initiative proceedings. That body could discuss it to better advantage than the society, which was composed of 1,400 members. A long discussion upon the Parliamentary aspects of the question followed, and finally the decision of the President, that the society could not then vote a change of by-laws, was sustained by a vote of one hundred and thirty-one to one hundred and twenty-five.

Dr. Harvey, of Worcester, then moved a reference of Dr. Hodgden's motion to the Council. Dr. Hodgden then offered an amendment, to the effect that the reference be accompanied by a recommendation for favorable action. Dr. Martin, of Boston, vigorously criticised the action and power of the Council. That body was the tyrant instead of the servant of the society, and it had come to this, that the society could do nothing in its own name, but only act on what the Council pleased. Dr. Winser, of Winchester, moved to substitute the following motion for the one pending: Resolved, That, in the opinion of members here present, it is expedient that well-qualified women be admitted to fellowship on the same terms as men, and that the Secretary be requested to lay this note before the Council.

One member, whose name was not given, attempted to speak against this motion, but was continually interrupted by demonstrations of disapproval. Dr. Wakefield, of Leicester, a venerable man, with white hair and beard, said that thirty years ago he was opposed to the idea of women physicians, but the world had moved ahead since then, and he had made up his mind to go with it what little time he had left. He urged action without dodging. Women, he said, were now practicing throughout the commonwealth, some were educated and some he found were not. "We want to sift them out," he said, "so we will know who is educated and who is not. Those who are fit we want in the society, and I believe they will do us credit and we shall do ourselves credit by admitting them." Applause followed these words. The Doctor again expressed the hope that there would be no further delay. The question had been long enough unsettled before the society. He, for one, was ready to meet it and to give his vote for the women. Similar sentiments were expressed by Dr. Martin, of Boston, and others. It was moved to adjourn, but this was opposed, and the motion of Dr. Winser was carried by a vote of one hundred and four to sixty.

At the meeting of the Council to-night

the vote of the society was promtly presented. Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston, moved to refer the matter to a committee. It was a serious question, he said, whether under the constitution of the society women could be admitted. He cited the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State that women could not be admitted to the Bar, where it was held that, although males were not specified in the law, they alone were intended by the Legislature in its enactments. He quoted Dr. Joseph Leister on the subject of admitting women to the British Medical Asssociation, that he could not consent to be a member of an association where there was the unseemly practice of discussing medical topics before a mixed company. Dr. Shattuck said he believed there were many members of the Massachusetts Society who would feel in the same way, and would not attend the meetings of the association if women were present. He professed to have as much respect and admiration for women as any member of the Council, and it was for that reason that he would not advise them to undertake what God did not allow them to do well. A man could have no higher aspiration or sphere of employment than the medical profession. But God had so made women that the very best of them did not wish to enter, and only inferior women would. They might be intellectual, but after all they would be inferior women whom the members of the society could not respect. [Applause.] It was acknowledged that the women doctors were improperly educated, he continued. Many of them were homeopathists. Would it not be well, he asked, to wait until they have a better education than now? Harvard College had decided that it was not competent to undertake the task of educating men and women together, and the Massachusetts Medical Society ought to hesitate a long time before taking such a radical step as to admit women to membership.

Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, said that there was a number of women now practicing medicine in Boston, and the State was placing in its prisons and its hospitals women as physicians. The State had a tribunal to determine the competency of men practicing, and it had a right to demand that there should be one to try and decide as to the merits of women offering themselves as physicians. Could there be a better body for such a purpose, he asked, than the Massachusetts Medical Society? When its censors had passed in judgment, then the community would be relieved from a great difficulty. It was not a matter of sentiment, he said, or any thing of the kind, but simply a matter of right and justice. Dr. E. P. Harvey, of Westborough, then moved that further consideration of the subject be indefinitely postponed, and this was passed by a rising vote of sixty-five to thirty-six. So the movement is again defeated. F.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—MYXŒDEMA—MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY—NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

New York, June 30, 1882.

The old dispute respecting the relations of physicians and druggists has been brought up in somewhat of a new form by the following case: A lady gave a druggist a prescription of Dr. Vanderpoel for a large quantity of laudanum, and at its foot was the following request by the physician: "Please give to bearer sixty drops in the store." The druggist declined to administer such a large quantity of the drug. He gave the lady ten drops because she was in pain; she begged him to give her such a dose as he would not be afraid to personally administer to her. Soon after these events the lady began a suit against the druggist in the Court of Common Pleas. She claimed $10,000 damages, alleging that if he had given her sixty drops of laudanum as requested she would have been saved from a miscarriage and its effects.

The defense was that the ten drops of laudanum given by the druggist could not have affected her more than to temporarily lessen her pain, and that a druggist is not bound to personally administer dangerous drugs upon the order of a physician, his duty being simply to prepare medicines under the direction of physicians. Judge Beach sustained this view of the duty of a druggist, saying that a druggist would incur liability to indictment for manslaughter for having knowingly administered a drug or medicine which produced death. Upon the witness stand the defendant took ten drops of laudanum to prove their harmlessness just before the cross-examination was begun. A large number of physicians were present, who expressed the opinion that a miscarriage would have happened to the woman even if sixty drops of laudanum had been administered to her. The jury

gave a verdict for the druggist. The druggist should have asked the lady to wait till he could examine as to the physician's intention.

A case of death from myxœdema has recently been reported to the Health Department. This is perhaps the first which has been reported as occurring in the United States. The patient was a woman aged fifty-seven, who had been ill for nineteen years. The diagnosis of the disease was however made a few years previous to death by the attending physician, Dr. E. Cushier.

NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New York Neurological Society was held on June 6, the President, Dr. Spitzka in the chair. Dr. Graeme Hammond exhibited a patient suffering from Addison's disease; the case was doubly interesting from the fact that the sister of the patient who was also exhibited presented signs of progressive muscular atrophy. Dr. Brill read an elaborate account of a case whose history has been already published in the Review. The patient since died with general œdema, and a lesion (thrombotic softening) was found in the cuneiform lobe and on both sides of the calcarine fissure of the left cerebral hemisphere. Dr. Knapp said that the visual disturbance had not been accurately observed, perimetric tests of the colorfields not having been made. It was therefore impossible to say whether the color defect was hemianopic or not. The President stated that he had once examined the patient and that his stupor precluded the making of delicate tests. It could certainly be presumed that inasmuch as there was no limitation of the field of vision, and the color-blindness for green was absolute, that the latter was general. Dr. Corning then read an interesting paper on physiological brain rest produced by deprivation of the blood supply to the brain. This he secured by compression of the carotid arteries. He exhibited a truss and a clamp devised for that purpose; the procedure had been of great service in epilepsy. A lively discussion ensued as to the vascular phenomena of epilepsy, Dr. Gray remarking that the initial spasm was an effect and not a cause. Dr. W. A. Hammond added that a professional friend had used a constricting band around the neck to cut short fits, on an entirely different theory, with success. Several other members had had similar results.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Clark Bell, President of the society, at its June meeting asked leave to submit certain propositions in relation to the case of Charles J. Guiteau and the duty of the President of the United States in the premises. He prefaced his proposition by saying that a large body of physicians in this country, probably of experts, and a no less large and respectable body of lawyers, were convinced of the insanity of Guiteau and of the valuelessness of the expert evidence adduced on the trial. When Guiteau was tried and sentenced to be hanged, Mr. Bell said, the public mind was so incensed that, in the nature of things, few medical men could be found who cared to endanger their popularity by giving evidence for the defense. It could not be denied, he thought, that a conviction was gaining ground that the scientific aspects of the case had not been fairly dealt with, and he suggested that the society should devote the evening to a discussion of the questions raised by such a condition of affairs, namely, whether, in view of the facts, it was not the duty of the President to grant a stay of proceedings in the case, and appoint a committee of scientific experts, composed of men who had not been before the court when the case was tried, to examine Guiteau and report as to his sanity in such a manner as would satisfy public opinion. The suggestions of Mr. Bell were, it appeared on discussion, called forth by a petition now being circulated by Dr. George M. Beard, praying the President of the United States to grant a stay of proceedings and to appoint a commission, composed of men of undoubted authority, to determine on Guiteau's mental condition. The subject was discussed by Mr. Willis, Gen. J. W. Palmer, who believed that Dr. Lamson was insane and irresponsible, and regarded Guiteau as fully responsible, Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. F. D. Lent, Dr. George M. Beard, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, John P. Avery, ex-Surrogate Calvin, and others. A motion by Mr. Willis to affirm the fairness of the trial and the responsibility of Guiteau was laid on the table. It was then voted inexpedient for the society to record any judgment in the matter on account of difference of opinion evident among the members. J.

Dr. W. T. Smith has been appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth Medical College.

REVIEWS.

Diseases of the Ear in Children, By Anton von Troeltsch M.D. Translated by I. Erne Green A.M., M.D., from Gerhardt's Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten New York, Wm. Wood & Co., 1881.

The present work of one hundred and five pagss, is a part of Gerhardt's German Encyclopædia of children's diseases. It does not seem to be intended for any but physicians somewhat familiar with diseases of the ear; hence no space is allotted to anatomy or physiology or general pathology, but all remarks apply to the peculiarities of ear diseases in children only. On account of the concise and satisfactory manner of treating the subject, and the stress laid with sincerity by the author upon the importance of recognizing and attending to the ear complications arising so often in children's diseases and ignored too frequently, this work is to be highly recommended to every practitioner. It can hardly be expected to exhibit much originality, but in referring merely to the juvenile patient, it takes up a point of view different from usual textbooks. It covers the ground fully and yet does not exact too much from the time or patience of the reader. The most decided fault of omission to be found in it, is the absence of the antiseptic treatment of otorrhea which had just been tried, when the original was written. The diction of the book, though never wearisome, is yet not characterized by any special grace, often on account of the undue length of paragraphs.

Lectures on Surgical Diseases of the Urinary Organs. By Reginald Harrison, F. R. C. S. Second Edition. New York, Wm. Wood & Co., 1881; W. T. Keener, Chicago.

The first edition of this book, as it was a very good specimen of the very best type of clinical lectures, met with great favor. The present edition has been much amplified from the first, and is an excellent treatise, for its size, on genito-urinary surgery. The author adopts Dittel's classification of strictures dividing them according to the seat of the constricting body, as first within the urethral lumen; second, in its wall; third, outside of its wall. He alludes to certain curious variations in the behavior of strictures to instruments at different times. He alludes to the nervous mimicry of stricture which sometimes occurs in neurotic patients, and gives excellent advice as to the psychical treatment of such cases. In the chapter on the examination of urine, proper stress is laid upon the necessity of following up the detection of albumen by a microscopical examination. He believes that aconite exerts a strong influence as a prophylactic against the fever produced by catheterization. The author is a dualist as regards syphilis and chancroid. He accepts only Cheselden's operation of lithotomy. He is inclined to favor Bigelow's operation of litholapaxy. He cites largely from American authorities on genito-urinary surgery, with the exception, curiously enough, of Gross. The book is well issued, but would be improved by the omission of the cuts.

THE ARMY.

Official List of Changes of Stations and Duties of Officers of the Medical Department United States Army, from May 29, 1882, to June 12, 1882.

Magruder, D. L. Major and Surgeon, Medical Director Dept. of the Missouri. Granted leave of absence for one month. S. O. 110, Dept. of the Missouri, June 1, 1882.

McKee, J. C., Major and Surgeon. The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's Certificate of disability granted him in S. O. 262, A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1881, still further extended six months on Surgeon's Certificate of disability. S. O. 122, A. G. O., May 26, 1882.

Waters, Wm. E., Major and Surgeon. Granted leave of absence for four months. S. O. 121 A. G. O., May 25, 1882.

Brown, J. M., Major and Surgeon. Having reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty at Newport Barracks, Ky. S. O. 57, Dept. of the South, May 29, 1882.

Brooke, John, Captain and Asst. Surgeon. To be relieved from duty in Dept. of the South, when Major Brown shall have reported for duty therein, and to proceed, on July 1, 1882, to Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Commanding General, Mil. Div. of the Pacific, for assignment to duty in Dept. of California. S. O. 121, c. s., A. G. O.

Caldwell, D. G., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. Upon completion of packing and turning over the medical supplies at Fort Sanders, to report to the Commanding Officer, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo., for duty as Post Surgeon. S. O. 56, Dept. of the Platte, May 29, 1882.

O'Reilly, R. M., Captain and Asst. Surgeon, now at Washington, D. C., to report in person to the Attending Surgeon at this station for assignment to temporary duty in his office. S. O. 124, A. G. O., May 29, 1882.

Brown, Paul R., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. Granted leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's Certificate of disability. S. O. 121, c. s., A. G. O.

Semig, B. G., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. Granted leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's Certificate of disability. S. O. 121, c. s. A. G. O.

Reed, W., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. To accompany the troops from Ft. McHenry, Md., and Washington Barracks, D. C., to Sumner Camp at Gaithersburg, Md., and remain on duty with them during the encampment. S. O. 104, Dept. of the East, June 9, 1882.

Taylor, M. E., Captain and Asst. Surgeon, now awaiting orders at St. Louis, Mo., to report in person to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, for temporary duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. S. O. 126, A. G. O., June 1, 1882.

Tesson, L. S., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo, and to proceed on July 1, 1882, to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty. S. O. 126, c s., A G. O.

Davis, Wm. B., Captain and Asst. Surgeon. Having reported at these Headquarters, will proceed to Fort Totten, D. T., and report to the Commanding Officer of that Post for duty. S. O. 86, Dept. of Dakota. May 24. 1882.

Gray, Wm. W., First Lieutenant and Asst. Surgeon, Fort Townsend, W. T. Granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect the 3d proximo. S. O. 67, Dept. of the Columbia. May 24, 1882.

Carter, E C., First Lieutenant and Asst. Surgeon. Having reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty at Camp Price, A. T. S. O. 78, Dept. of Arizona, May 24, 1882.

Raymond, H. I., First Lieutenant and Asst. Surgeon. Having reported in compliance with S. O. 103, c. s., A. G. O., is assigned to duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T. S. O. 77, Dept. of Arizona, May 22, 1882.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Moriz Benedikt, M. D., Vienna, Austria. Nerve Stretching. Reprinted from the Wiener Medizinischen Presse, 1881.

Moriz Benedikt, M. D., Vienna, Austria. Remarks on the Death Penalty. Vienna, 1882.

Moriz Benedikt, M. D., Vienna, Austria. Anatomy of the Brain of Criminals. Reprinted from the Wiener Medizinischen Presse, 1880.

Moriz Benedikt, M. D., Vienna, Austria. Natural History of Criminals. Reprinted from Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Juristichen Blatter, 1876.

Moriz Benedikt, M. D., Vienna, Austria. A Word on the Nerve Stretching Controversy in Spinal Affections. Reprinted from the Wiener Medizinischen Presse, 1882.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Alexian Brother's Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

E. H. M. Sell, M. D., New York. The Opium Habit. Its Successful Treatment by Avena Sativa. Reprinted from the Medical Gazette.

F. Needham, M. D., Gloucester, England. Barnwood House Hospital for the Insane. Twenty-Second Annual Report for year 1881. Gloucester, Davie & Son, 1882.

Walter Channing, M. D., Boston, Mass. The Mental Status of Guiteau, the Assassin of President Garfield. Reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, March 30, 1882.

A. W. Tipton, M. D., Jacksonville, Illinois. Electrical Medication. Chicago, Chas. J. Johnson, 1882.

L. S. Oppenheimer, M. D., Seymour, Ind. The Prevention and Treatment of Puerperal Mammary Inflammations.

C. B. Burr, M. D., Pontiac, Mich., Cocculus Indicus in Epilepsy. Reprint from the Michigan State Society Transactions.

L. S. Oppenheimer, M.D., Seymour, Ind. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Chole-Lithiasis.

R. Bartholow M.D., Medical Electricity. A Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity to Medicine and Surgery. Philadelphia. H. C. Lea's Son & Co., 1881.

H. H. Kane, M.D., Ft. Washington New York Journal of Stimulants and Narcotics. Volume I, No 1.

E. F. Ingals, Chicago, Ill., Laryngeal Tumors. Reprinted from the Illinois State Society transactions, 1881.

E. T. Reichert, M. D., A Study of Fifty-six Cases of Poisoning by Carbolic Acid, with a Study of the Physiological Action of the Drug. Reprint from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

H. P. Wenzel, M. D., Protrusion of the Stump of the Pedicle through the Cicatrix more than Three Years after Ovariotomy. Deligation of the Protruding Part and Complete Recovery. Reprint from Virginia Medical Monthly.

A. L. Ranney, M. D., N. Y., Anatomical Plates: Arranged as a Companion Volume for "The Essentials of Anatomy," and for all Works upon Descriptive Anatomy. New York- G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1881.

Wm. Adams, F. R. C. S., London, England, Lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Lateral and Other Forms of Curvature of the Spine. Second edition. London, J. & H. Churchill. 1882.

From the London Medical Record, March 15, 1879.

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Trommer's Malt Extract is a preparation which has been received with considerable favor both in Germany and in America, and is now being introduced into this country. The malt extract of this kind of an unfermented preparation of malt, and containing carbo-hydrates, malt-sugar and dextrine, which take the place in therapeutics which has hitherto been essentially filled by cod-liver oil, while from the fact that these carbo-hydrates are combined with diastase, with phosphates, and with the bitter principle of hop, it has many advantages over cod-liver oil in respect to its power of aiding digestion. Thus the preparation is not only in itself nutritive, but also tonic, and has the power of increasing the gastric secretion, and of rendering starch digestible through the medium of its diastase, which converts it into glucose. A great number of eminent practitioners abroad, including, indeed, most of the leading teachers, speak of it in the highest terms, and independently of the obvious merit of its composition, there is in its favor a mass of clinical evidences, which should certainly secure for it an extensive trial in this country.

From the British Medical Journal, April 19, 1879.

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

This extract of malt has obtained a very large celebrity, and has come into very extensive use in the United States, where, indeed, it has become an article of almost daily use in professional practice. Malt extracts of the kind, consisting of the soluble constituents of barley malt, not fermented, appear to have considerable value in maintaining and strengthening nutrition. They are rich in malt sugar, dextrine and diastase. Hoppe-Seyler points out that, while the dextrine possesses the property of increasing the activity of the gastric secretion, and the diastase assists in converting starch into glucose and dextrine, the malt extract includes also a combination of malt sugar, alkalies and phosphates, which together make it a nutrient and medicinal agent of great value. There is, indeed, an accumulation of considerable clinical evidence that malt extract is capable of taking the place of cod-liver oil, to a large extent, in the treatment of phthisis and other wasting diseases. In Zimesson's Cyclopædia, vol. xvi, it is said to almost entirely have taken the place of cod-liver oil at the Basle Hospital, without any reason having been found as yet for returning to the latter remedy.

From the London Lancet, January 25, 1879.

IMPROVED EXTRACT OF MALT, consisting of the Soluble Constituents of the best Canada Malt. (The Trommer Extract of Malt Co., Fremont, Ohio.)

We find that this extract converts starch into glucose and dextrine rapidly and in large quantity. In flavor it is excellent, and we have, therefore, no hesitation in praising it highly. Malt extract seems to be steadily increasing in favor for diseases involving impaired nutrition; but its preparation requires great care, as it is easy, in making it, to destroy its activity as a starch-converter, and so render it nearly useless. The malt extract is supplied in various forms: for example, the simple, for nutrient purposes, with cod-liver oil (which it disguises pleasantly), with the hypo-phosphite, and with iron.

From the London Chemist and Druggist, February 15, 1879.

Trommer's Extract of Malt is one of the best of the various preparations of a similar character. It is of the consistence of honey or treacle, and has a pleasant flavor, rendered slightly bitter by the addition of hop. Professor Redwood finds Trommer's Extract has all the power of acting on amylaceous bodies which diastase possesses, and he considers the preparation has been made with great care and judgment.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,

PERFECT, PERMANENT, PALATABLE.

The high character and wide reputation **Scott's Emulsion** has attained through the agency of the Medical Profession, and the hearty support they have given it since its first introduction, is a sufficient guarantee of its superior virtues. The claims we have made as to its permanency, perfection, and palatableness, we believe have been fully sustained, and we can positively assure the profession that its high standard of excellence will be fully maintained. We believe the profession will bear us out in the statement that no combination has produced as good results in the wasting disorders incident to childhood, in the latter as well as in the incipient stages of Phthisis, and in Scrofula, Anæmia, and General Debility. We would respectfully ask the profession for a continuance of their patronage, and those who have not prescribed it to give it a trial. Samples will be furnished free upon application.

FORMULA.—Fifty per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Lime, and 3 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Soda to a fluid ounce.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1876.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE. Gents: I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in both private and hospital practice, and consider it a valuable preparation. It remains as a permanent emulsion even in extremely hot weather, and is more palatable than any other preparation of oil that I have used. Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT WATTS, M. D.
Pres't Medical Board Charity Hospital.

CHICAGO, November 7, 1878.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., to a considerable number of patients, and have been much pleased with its effects. I have very rarely met with a case in which it was indicated where it was not taken without repugnance. It is comparatively agreeable to the taste, is well tolerated by the stomach, and has so far furnished all the beneficial results expected from the combination. Respectfully yours,

J. ADAMS ALLEN, M., D. LL. D.,
President and Professor of the Principles and practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: I fully concur in the above recommendation, having used the remedy in several cases.

JOS. P. ROSS, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 7, 1878.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: I have been using Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in my practice for several years, with more satisfaction, growing out of success, than any other preparation I have ever used. I commend it to my classes in the University of Louisville as much as the best article of Cod Liver Oil. Respectfully yours,

T. S. BELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 3, 1878.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE. GENTLEMEN: For the last fifteen months I have used your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, both in hospital and private practice, and have been greatly pleased with its effects. It is better borne, and can be taken for a longer time than any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil. In children's diseases I have found it especially valuable.

JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M. D.,
Vis. Physician Louisville City Hospital.

SCOTT & BOWNE'S
PALATABLE CASTOR OIL
IN AN EMULSION.

We respectfully submit the above elegant preparation to the notice of the Profession, and desire them to favor us with a trial. So far as it has been tested, it has met with their entire approval; and we believe it is not only destined to take the place of the crude oil, but to be used much more extensively. In our process of emulsifying, it is not only *permanent* and *palatable*, but is deprived entirely of its griping properties. The inestimable nature of Castor Oil as a laxative and cathartic, in the varied intestinal derangements of children, and in Diarrhœa, Colds, etc., is accepted by all, and in the available form in which we present it, in a perfectly palatable mixture, deprived entirely of its nauseous, sickening properties, and kindly received by the most sensitive stomach, it must occupy the exalted position it deserves as a medicine. In its administration, it requires but very little more than the crude oil, but the experience of the physician will soon guide him in its use. It is put up in 4 oz. bottles that sell for 25 cents; also in quarts for physicians to prescribe as desired. Samples will be Furnished Free on Application.

FORMULA:—*50 per cent. of Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil. 15 per cent. Chemically Pure Glycerine.*

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RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

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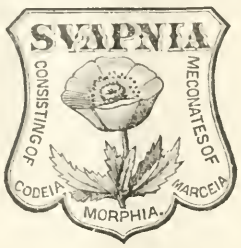
NARCEIA
AND
MORPHIA.



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2 Narceia.	2 Cryptopin.
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In Svapnia, there is retained all the Morphia and the greater part of the Codeia and Narceia, but combined with the native acids of Opium, meconic and thebolactic, in such a manner as to render those constituents soluble and active.

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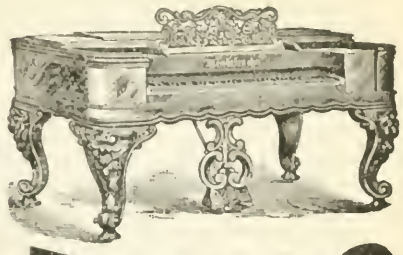

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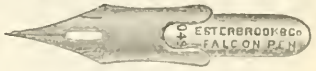

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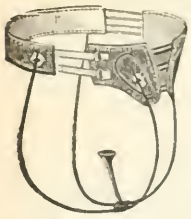

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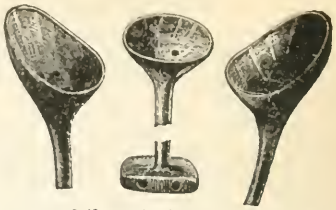

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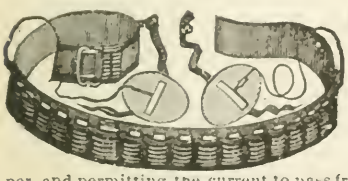

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IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO

McKesson & Robbins' Pills AND Granules.

McK. & R. ACONITIA CRYSTALS (Duquesnel's), 1-200 gr., per 100, 60c.
The most uniform and reliable preparation of Aconitia, but very powerful, and should be prescribed with caution as regards amount and frequency of dose.

McK. & R. ALOIN AND STRYCHNINE. (Aloin, 1-5 gr. / Strychnia, 1-60 gr.) . . per 100, 60c.
A tonic laxative granule, prescribed for chronic constipation where a painless peristaltic action is desired. Especially useful in the treatment of the aged. Since introducing this formula to the profession and adding the granules to our list our sales have been exceedingly large. We have received numerous letters and reports from physicians speaking in the highest terms of the results of their administration, and thanking us for introducing this granule to their notice. It is necessary to specify "McK. & R."

McK. & R. ALOIN, STRYCHNINE AND BELLADONNA, . . per 100, 60c.
The same formula as the preceding, with the addition of 1-8 gr. Ext. Belladonna to each granule.

McK. & R. ATROPIA AND MORPHIA, No. 1. (Atropia, 1-300 gr. / Morphia, 1-24 gr.) . per 100, 75c.

McK. & R. ATROPIA AND MORPHIA, No. 2. (Atropia, 1-60 gr. / Morphia, 1-8 gr.) . per 100, $1.00.

McK. & R. CINCHONIDIA AND CAPSICUM. (Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 2 grs. / Pulv. Capsici, 1-2 gr.) per 100, $1.50.

McK. & R. DIURETIC. (Saponis Pulv., 1 1-2 grs. / Sodii Carb. Exsic., 1 1-2 grs. / Ol. Juniperi Bacc., 1-16 gr.) . . . . . per 100, 60c.

McK. & R. ERGOTIN PURIF., 1 gr. (each pill = 10 grs. Ergot of Rye), 90c.
" " " 3 grs. (" " = 30 grs. " "), $1.60.
" " " 5 grs. (" " = 50 grs. " "), $2.40.
We manufacture our Purif. Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. Ergot, and each 3 gr. pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of officinal fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded, and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynæcology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form are obvious. (Dose, 2 to 9 grs.)
WE OFFER OUR ERGOTIN, PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR HYPODERMIC USE, IN ONE OUNCE BOTTLES. SPECIFY McK. & R.'S FOR HYPODERMIC USE, AS WE ALSO MANUFACTURE AN ERGOTIN AFTER BONJEAN'S FORMULA.

McK. & R. ERGOTIN AND ALOIN (Ergotin Purif., 1 gr. / Aloin, 1-5 gr.) . . . per 100, $1.25.
The use of Ergotin is rapidly increasing in scope. This pill is recommended for its peristaltic action on the mucous membrane.

McK. & R. ERGOTIN AND CANNABIS INDICA. (Ergotin Purif., 1 gr. / Ext. Cannab. Indic., 1-2 gr.) per 100, $1.25.
Where a continued treatment with Ergot is necessary, the addition of Cannab. Indica is frequently preferred, and many physicians, who have employed this combination for sleepless cases of mania, hemicrania, and congestive nervous conditions that follow uterine disorders of women, give the quality of these Extracts a very satisfactory mention. Dose, 1 to 3.

McK. & R. EXTRACT CASCARA SAGRADA, 2 grs., . . . per 100, 40c.
Recommended in bilious affections.

McK. & R. GLONOINUM (Nitro-Glycerin) 1-100 gr., . . per 100, 60c.
Pronounced beneficial in Neuralgic Headaches.

McK. & R. HELONIAS COMPOUND, 2 grs. (Helonin, Viburnum, na, 1-8 gr. / Caulophyllin, 1-4 gr. / Mitchella, rep., 1 1-2 grs.) . per 100, 80c.

McK. & R. IODOFORM AND OPIUM. (Iodoformum, 1 gr. / Pulv. Opii, 1 gr.) . . . per 100, $1.50.
Useful in chronic diarrhœa.

McK. & R. LAXATIVE, SPECIAL. (See Dr. Fordyce Barker's work on Puerperal Diseases.) per 100, 50c.

Ext. Coloc. Comp. pulv	1 2-3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyami,	1 1-4 grs.
Aloes Socotrin, pulv.,	5-12 gr.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	5-12 gr.
Res. Podophylli, Ipecac., pulv., aa,	1-12 gr.

McK. & R. MERCURY PROTOIODIDE, 1-8, 1-5, 1-4, 1-3 and 1-2 gr., per 100, 40c.
The Protoiodide Mercury used in our granules is freshly made in our own laboratory, and is guaranteed to be reliable. Our immense demand proves that the profession have found them as represented. We have added the 1-8 gr. size, as we have received many inquiries for it, approximating as it does more closely to the size of the sugar-coated pills of foreign manufacture.

McK. & R. MORPHINE, SULPHATE, 1-20, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, and 1-4 gr.
We have increased the list of sizes of these reliable granules.

McK. & R. NITRO-GLYCERIN. (See GLONOINUM.)

McK. & R. PETROLEUM CRUDE, ... per 100, 60c.
Each pill contains 2 minims of the Crude Oil of Petroleum. Our pills furnish the best form for administering this remedy.

McK. & R. PICROTOXIN, 1-80 gr., ... per 100, 60c.
A prominent physician, in referring to this alkaloid, says that his success with Picrotoxine in the treatment of night sweating in Phthisis and other diseases has been decidedly superior to any attained by the use of the mineral acids, belladonna and ergot, singly or combined. He writes: "I have not employed this drug in the night sweats of phthisis solely. I recall a case of chronic pleurisy in which, the effusion having been absorbed, convalescence was unaccountably retarded and prostration was so extreme that a latent, incipient phthisis was suspected. The skin was bathed in perspiration during the greater portion of the twenty-four hours, and this being the only discoverable morbid condition, I resolved to treat it with picrotoxine. It was promptly checked, and convalescence set in immediately. I have employed the drug in nearly one hundred cases." "My custom has been to give a pill containing gr. 1-80 at bedtime, which dose may be repeated once or twice during the day in obstinate cases, and, at my suggestion, the firm of McKesson & Robbins, of New York, have added such a pill to their list."

McK. & R. QUININE AND CAPSICUM, No. 1. (Quinæ Sulph., 1 gr. / Pulv. Capsici, 1-4 gr.) per 100, $1.50.
McK. & R. QUININE AND CAPSICUM, No. 2. (Quinæ Sulph., 2 grs. / Pulv. Capsici, 1-2 gr.) per 100, $2.50.

Send for Seventh Edition of our Formula Book.

Specify McK. & R., to avoid substitution and consequent disappointment. Request the druggists to stock McK. & R.'s.